



Nature t' expresse the Symetry of Parts,
Made this faire bulke the Magazine of Arts
Body and minde doe answer well his Name
FULLER, Comparative to's Blisse and Fame



Nature t' expresse the Symetry of Parts,
Made this faire bulke the Magazine of Arts
Body and minde doe answer well his Name
FULLER, Comparative to's Blisse and Fame

99
THE
L I F E
AND
DEATH
OF
That Reverend Divine,
AND
Excellent Historian,
DOCTOR
THOMAS FULLER.

*Si post Fata venit Gloria, sc. propter,
Mart.*

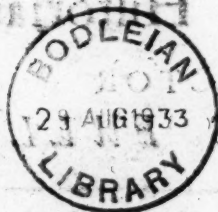
OXFORD:

Printed and are to be sold at the
Royall Exchange, and Westminster-
Hall, 1662.

THE
LIFE
AND
DEATH
OF

That Reverend Divine

Excellent His



THOMAS

Printed and sold by the
R. W. & Co. 168.



To the Reader.

His reverend person deceased, who while he shined here gave a full Meridian light to all kind of History; sets with this Shadow in his own, the dark side of that Lanthorn to himself, whose lucidations had discovered all before it, and rescued so many brave me-
A 2 moires

To the Reader.

moires from the violence of time. Pitty it is that such excellent persons (for it is their common Fate) should be so neglectfull of Themselves, while they are so serviceable to the world, which reaps all with a careles or ungratefull return to the Authors of their store and increase.

And as the intrinsecall worth of Diamonds exerts not its lustre without a soyl; so it fareth with the most costly and rich shrines of those

To the Reader,

those resplendent and shining
vertues, erected in the me-
mory and fame of worthy
men, w^{ch} are alwaies shew-
ed by Lamp, or some other
facacious and borrowed
Light, that onely directs
to the solemnity and invites
veneration, but cannot con-
tribute nor adde any reall
estimate and honour to the
Saint himself.

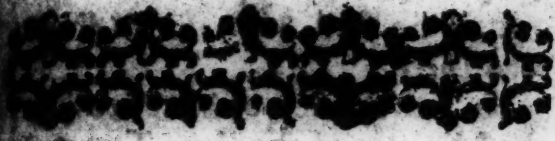
The account of this Re-
verend Doctor deceased
states it self in this Apology:
it pretends not to be any of
his

To the Reader.

*his least & inconsiderable
Relique, and it doth alike
justifie it self from being his
Legend; meerly the worth
of so deserving a person,
(which no Pen hath yet un-
dertook or attempted) for
civilities sake, hath obliged
this Essay, which to your
easiest censure is here sub-
mitted.*


Vale.

THE



The Life of the reverend
and excellent Doctor

THOMAS FULLER.



He ample subject of
this incompetent re-
lation is Doctor Tho-
mas Fuller, to whose
dust we do avowedly
consecrate this Elogie the Doctor of
FAMOUS MEMORT:

He was born at *All Wincle* an ob-
scure Town in *Northamptonshire*,
some five miles from *Oundle* in the
year of our Lord 16-- a place now
equalled to, and vying honour
with any seed-plot (in that county)
of vertue, learning, and Religion;
and of which hereafter to its glory

it shall be said, *That this MAN was born There.*

He was the Son of Mr. *The Fuller* the Minister of the same Town, a man of a blameless and as private life, who spent himselfe in the discharge of his Pastorall office to wch God had called him, without embarquing himselfe in the busy controversies of his time, that laboured under the fatigues of most importunate puritanism and pleading popery.

Part of this privacy bestowed selfe fruitfully upon the youth of the venerable Doctor, (who had lost some time under the ill menagement of a raw and unskillfull Schoolmaster) so that in a little space such a proficiency was visibly seen in him, that it was a question whether he owed more to his father for his birth or education; both which had so happily and so easily concurred, that he was admirably learned

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 3

learned before it could be supposed he had been taught; and this will seem no paradox to those who knew his felicity of memory which he owed not to the lubricity of Art, but the certainty of Nature.

Having under this tuition past the just time of Adolescence in those puerile studies, at twelve years of age, this hopefull slip was translated to *Cambridge*, where he first settled in *Queens-Colledge*, of which a neer kinsman of his Dr. -- was then President. This was a sphere wherein his relucant virtues and conspicuous abilities had room to exert themselves, so that he filled the eyes of that University with a just expectation of his future lustre.

Here he successively passed the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, with such generall commendation, and at such unusuall age,

that such a Commencement was not within memory.

During his residence in this Colledge a Fellowship was vacant, for which the Doctor became Candidate, prompted thereunto by a double plea of merit and interest, besides the desire of the whole house; but a Statute of the Colledge prevailing against them all, which admitted not two Fellows of the said County of *Northampton*, the Doctor quitted his pretensions and designation to that preferment. And though he was well assured of a dispensation, from the strict limitation of that Statute, to be obtained for him, yet he totally declined it, as not willing to owe his rise and advancement to the courtesie of so ill a Precedent, that might usher in more immodest intrusions upon the priviledges and laws of the Colledge.

But this gave him a fair occasion
to

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 5

to transfer himselfe to *Sidney Colledge*, whither by some of his choice and learned friends, he had often been invited. He had not long been here, but he was chosen Minister of *St. Bennets* parish in the Town of *Cambridge*, in whose Church he offered the *Primitive* of his Ministeriall Fruits, which like Apples of Gold in pictures of Silver (sublime Divinity in the most ravishing Elegancies) attracted the audience of the University, by whose dilated commendations, he was generally known at that age at which most men do but peep into the world.

These his great sufficiencies (being now but about the age of twenty three years) tendred him a Prebendary of *Salisbury*, and at the same time a Fellowship in *Sidney colledge*. They were both eximious preferments as the times then were, the estimation of either being equally
great

great *mutatis mutandis* ; but the Doctors inclination byassed him to the more active and profitable incumbency, into which his inbred piety and devotion had from the first of his resolutions inducted him: Whereupon he retired from that University and betook himself to the Priestly Function, being thereunto ordained by the right reverend Father in God the Bishop of *Salisbury*.

This being the Kings Donation, was some further reason for abandoning his most pleasant studies and conversation in *Cambridge*, for that also by the Statutes of both Universities it is provided, that no person who shall have Ten pound *per annum* in the Kings books shall be capable of a Fellowship in either of them. So providence was pleased to dispose of him in each of these Accademicall honorary intendments, that his

fluent

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 7

fluent should not run silently in those streams, contribute onely to their Emanations, but with Fame discharge it selfe into the Ocean, reciprocate Honour and Desert, with the World.

Having thus lancht and being so furnished he set forth in the course of the Ministry, exchanging those delightful privacies of his Colledg-Studies (which laid the happy Foundations and beginnings of those Excellent Books, which successively teemed those productions and propagations of divine Learning and Knowledge, of which more hereafter,) for the troublesome Cure of a Parish and importunate Pulpit.

That Prebend of *Salisbury* was a commodious step to another more profitable place, which for its vicinity to that Cathedral, and being in the same Diocesse, did easily commend it self, without the aid
and

and instance of the Patron, or other inducements, to the Doctors acceptance ; but yet he did not over-readily entertain the kindness of the proffer till after a serious scrutiny of himself and his Abilities to discharge the requisite duties the place called for ; and after a very full and satisfactory enquiry of his Parishioners:

It was the Rectory of Broad *Windsor* in *Dorsetshire*, a place far distanced from his native Country, & remoter from his University. *A Prophet hath no Honour in his own* ; and therefore it was doubled to him in another. The Accomodation both in reference to his maintenance and respect from this people was very noble, and which afforded great expedience to the Doctors other labours, which were bountifully cherished under the tuition of his Ministry.

After some while employed here
in

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 9

in the pastoral Office, the Doctor was desired by some Friends to dignifie his Desert, with the Degrees, which his Time and standing by the Rules of the University afforded him: whereunto the Doctor out of a reverence to his Honourable Calling was well inclined, and accordingly prepared for his departure to *Cambridge* to take the Degree of Batchelour of Divinity.

Having taken care therefore to supply his place for the time of his absence, at his setting forth he was acquainted that 4 of his chief Parishioners with his good leave, were ready to wait on him to *Cambridge*, to testifie their exceeding engagements, it being the sence and request of his whole Parish; This kindnesse was so present and so resolutely prest, that the Doctor with many thanks for that and other demonstrations of their Love towards

wards him, gladly accepted of their Company, and with his customary innate pleasantness entertained their time to the Journeys end.

At his coming to *Cambridge* he was most welcomly treated and saluted by his friends and acquaintance, and visited almost by all considerable persons of the University and Town; especially of his Parishioners of *St. Bennet : Fane* and Love vying which should render him most Addressee, to the great delight and satisfaction of his fellow-Travellers and Neighbours in having a Minister who was so highly and yet no lesse deservedly honoured, but to the Trouble of the modest Doctor, who was then forced to busie his invention with Complements, to which he was most naturally averse.

At this Commencement there proceeded with him in the same Degree

Dr. Thomas Fuller. II

their Degree of Batchelour of Divinity
ry three other reverend persons, all
n- with general applause and com-
ies mendation; and therefore to doe
he them no wrong must forbear to
ad give the Deceased Doctor his par-
n- ticular due: Onely thus much by
all the way may be added, that this
i- Commencement cost the Doctor
is for his particular the sum of seven-
ne score pounds, an evidence of his
d liberality and largeness of mind
e proportionable to his other capa-
is city's, and yet then which nothing
rs was lesse studied.

At his departure he was dismis-
sed with as Honourable valedicti-
ons, and so he returned in the same
company (who had out of their
own purse contributed another ad-
dition of honour to that solemnity)
to his said Rectory at Broad
Winsor resolving there to spend
himselfe and the time of his pil-
grimage amongst his deare and lo-
ving charge.

In

In the amenity and retirement of this rurall life some perfection was given to those pieces, wch soon after blest this age (an account of all which is reserved to the conclusion of these Collections:) from this pleasant prospect he drew the excellent Piece of the *Holy Land Pisgah sight*, and other Tracts relating thereto; so that what was said bitterly of some Tyrants, that they made whole Countries vast solitudes and desarts, may be inverted to the Eulogie of this Doctor, that he in these recesses made desarts the solitudes of *Israel*, the frequented path and track of all ingenuous and studious persons:

But Contemplation and the immurement of his vast spirit within the precincts of his Parish (although both delightfull and profitable, those foraign Travels of his brain above mentioned affording the One, and his pious labour

at home yeilding the other) grew tedious and wearisom to his active and free Genius, which was framed by nature for converse, and general intelligence, not to be smothered in such an obscurity.

To this inclination also the unquietness and trepidations of those times (then scared with the news of a war about Religion and reformation which the Scots pretended) did oversway him. He was very sensible whither those first commotions did tend, and that some heavy disaster did in those angry clouds which impended over the Nation, more particularly threaten the Clergy. He was then also married unto a vertuous young Gentlewoman, and by her had born there his eldest son now a hopefull plant in the same Colledge and University where his Father had his education. These motives concurring with that generall fame and esteem

esteem of him, drew him to the consultation of a City life, where both security, honour, and the advantages of learning did demonstratively promise the completion of his desires & intended tranquillity, destined already to some publique workes which were then in designment.

Removing therefore to *London* having obtained his fair dismissal from that charge in the Countrey, he continued his pious endeavours of preaching in most of the voyced Pulpits of *London*, (being cryed up for one of the most excellent preachers of his age) but most usually in the Inns of Court.

He was from thence by the Master and Brotherhood of the *Savoy* (as well as earnestly desired and intreated by that small parish) complemented to accept of the Lecturers place; which having undertaken after some instance, hee did

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 15

did most piously and effectually discharge, witness the great confluence of affected Hearers from distant congregations, insomuch that his own Cure were (in a sense) communicated from the Church, unless their timous diligence kept pace with their devotion; the Doctor affording them no more time for their extraordinaries on the Lords day, then what he allowed his habituated abstinence on all the rest. He had in his narrow Chappel two Audiences, one without the pale, the other within; the windows of that little Church, and the Sextonry so crowded, as if Bees had swarmed to his mellifluous discourse.

He continued here to the great satisfaction of his people, and the neighbouring Nobility & Gentry, till our unhappy unnaturall warres had made a dismall progress through the whole Nation: labouring

ring all that while in private and in publique to beget a right understanding among all men of the Kings most righteous cause, which through seduction and popular fury was generally maligned. His exhortations to peace and obedience were his constant subjects in the Church, (all his Sermons were such Liturgies) while his secular daies were spent in vigorously promoting the Kings affairs either by a sudden reconciliation or potent assistance.

To this end on the Anniversary day of his late Majesties inauguration, which was the-- day of *March 1642.* hee preached at *St. Peters Westminster* on this Text, *2 Sam. 19. 30. Tea let him take them all, so that my Lord the King return in peace.* A Theam so distastfull to the ring-leaders of the Rebellion (who had on purpose so scandalously driven him from his Court & Parliament, that

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 17

that he might never with any pleasure thinke of returning to them till he had vindicated his Honour upon the abettors of those Tumults) and so well and loyally enforc'd by him, that drew not only a suspicion from the moderate mislead party of Parliament, but an absolute *odium* on him from the *Grandeas* and *Principals* in the Rebellion.

There were few or none of the Orthodox Clergy then remaining within their Lines of Communication (new invented Limits for the Cities old Liberties) some being dead in restraint or through more harsh and cruel dealing, the rest outed and silenced; so that their inspection & spyall was confined almost to the Doctors *Pulpit* as to publique Assemblies; where nevertheless he desisted not nor altered from his main course, the Doctrine of Allegiance, till
C such

such time as the *Covenant* was obtruded upon his Conscience, and must through his perswasions be likewise prest upon his people.

Several false rumours and cavils there are about his carriage and opinion touching that sacrilegious thing by persons, who were distanced as far from the knowledge of those passages, as fortunately from being concerned and engaged within the reach of that snare. 'Twas not onely easy but most prudential, for other Ecclesiastical persons to quit their *Living*s, who were out of the grips and clutches of those ravenous *Reformists*, in order to keep their conscience inviolable; but it was difficulty enough of it self for the Doctor to escape and get out of that place, where the next preferment would have been a Dungeon.

Some velitations, transient discourses he made about that frequent

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 19

quent and thumb'd subject of the reformation, the rather to suspend the busie censures of the *Parliament* and their party; wherein, though he seemed to comply, (but as far as the Rule and Example would allow) and indulge the misapprehension of those men, yet these his charitable disguises could not obscure him from the severe animadversions of several Ministers Eminent in those Reforming Times, particularly Mr. *Saltmarsh*: The Contest betwixt them is so known in print, that it will be needlesse to trouble the Reader with it here: Onely thus much by digression in honour of this venerable Doctor: Mr. *Saltmarsh* being long since dead, He hath in his Book of the *Worthies General of England* (of which hereafter) given him a most Honourable mention, and assigned him the place of his Birth, Education and Burial, regi-

string him for an Ornament of them all : so Resplendent and Durable was the Doctors Charity. I may not omit one thing, that the Doctor in recording and relating of the Death of the said Mr. *Saltmarsh*, doth passionately reflect on the shortnesse of his life and the acutenesse of that Feaver which so violently ended him, reducing and applying it to the uncertainty of his own state, & we now unhappily see those curious presages of his Pen verified and accomplished in his most immature and sudden decease.

To return to our Subject, in the beginning of the year 1643. the said *Covenant* was generally pressed, and a very great persecution soon after followed it. The Doctor was settled in the love and affections of his own *Parish*, besides other obligations to his numerous Followers ; so that the *Covenant* then
tendred

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 21

tendred might seem like the bright side of that cloud (promising serenity and prosperity to him, as was insinuated to the Doctor by many great *Parliamentarians*) which shoured down after a little remoteness, such a black horrible tempest upon the Clergy, nay the Church and three Kingdomes. But the good Doctor could not bow down his knee to that *Baal-Berith*, nor for any worldly considerations (enough whereof invited him even to fall down and worship, men of his great parts being infinitely acceptable to them) lend so much as an Ear to their serpentine charms of Religion and Reformation.

Since therefore he could not continue with his Cure without his Conscience, and every day threatned the imposition of that illegal Oath, he resolved to betake himself to Gods providence, and

to put himselfe directly under it, waving all indirect means and Advantages whatsoever towards his security. In order therunto, in April 1643. he deserted the City of *London*, and privately conveyed himselfe to *Oxford*, to the no lesse sudden amazement of the Faction here, who yet upon recollection quickly found their mistake, then to the unexpected content and joy of the Loyal party there, who had every day *Jabs* Messengers of the plundering, ruines and imprisonments of Orthodox Divines.

Oxford was then the common refuge and shelter of such persecuted persons, so that it never was nor is like to be a more Learned University, (one Breast being dryed up by *Cromwells* visitation, the Milk resorted to the other) nor did ever Letters and Arms so well consist together, it being an accomplished Academy of Both:

Among

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 23

Among the multitude of those new comers like the clean beasts to the Ark, when the waters encreased, | the KING (the most excellent intelligent Prince of the abilities of his Clergy) vouchsafed the Doctor the Honour of preaching before him in *St: Maries*, where with the like moderation he laid open the blessings of an accommodation, as being too too sensible and that so recently of the virulency and impotent rage, though potent arms, of the disloyal *Londoners*, which as the Doctor then Christianly thought, could not better be allayed then by a fair condiscention in matters of *Church Reformation*.

It seems some particulars in that Sermon gave offence to some at Court, as if the good Doctor were a Luke-warm Royalist, and did not thoroughly own his Majesties Cause; which ill grounded conceit,

though he were well satisfied in that his plea for Composure) did not a little trouble him : to explain and free himself, an opportunity was wanting both of *Press* and *Pulpit*, and the hurry of the War gave not his prejudiced Hearers leisure for his particular vindication. He resolved therefore strenuously to evince his faithful Loyalty to the *King* by another kind of Argument, by appearing in the *Kings* Armies, to be a Preacher Militant to his Souldiers:

This Resolution Providence was pleased to favour by an Honourable Friends recommendation of the Doctor to my Lord *Hopton*, who was then to chuse a Chaplain. This noble Lord, though as courageous and expert a Captain, and successful withal, as the *King* had any, was never averse to an amicable closure of the War upon fair and honourable terms, and did therefore

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 25

therefore well approve of the Doctor, and his desires and pursuit after peace. The good Doctor was likewise infinitely contented in his Attendance on such an Excellent Personage, whose conspicuous and noted Loyalty could not but derive the same reputation to his retainers, especially one so near his conscience as his Chaplain, and so wipe off that stain, which the mistakes of those Men had cast on him. In this entendment God was pleased to succeed the Doctor and give him victory (proper to the Camp he followed) against this first attempt on his Honour.

During the *Campania* and while the Army continued in the Field, he performed the duty of his holy Function, with as much solemn Piety and Devotion, as he used before in places consecrated to Gods Worship; and according to the form used and appointed by
the

the Church of ENGLAND: In all Emergencies and present Enterprizes, using no other prayers, then what the care of the Fathers of the Church, had in those miserable exigences newly directed. To this he added constant preaching on the Lords day, animating in his Sermons the Souldiers to fight couragiously and to demean themselves worthy of that glorious Cause with which God had honoured them.

With the progress of the War he marched from place to place, and where ever there happened for the better accomodation of the Army any reasonable stay, he allotted it with great satisfaction to his beloved studies. Those cessations and intermissions, begot in him the most intentnesse and sollicitous industry of mind, which as he never used to much recreation or diversion in times of peace, which might

might loose and relasch a well disciplin'd spirit; so neither did the horreur and rigidnesse of the war stiffen him in such a stupidity (which generally possesse all Learned Men) or else distract him, but that in such lucid intervals, he would seriously and fixedly come to himself and his designed business.

Indeed his businessse and study then, was a kind of Errantry, having proposed to himself a more exact Collection of the *Worthies General of England*, in which others had waded before, but he resolved to go through. In what place soever therefore he came, of remark especially, he spent frequently most of his time in views and researches of their Antiquities and Church-Monuments, insinuating himself into the acquaintance (which frequently ended in a lasting friendship) of the learnedst
and

and gravest persons residing within the place, thereby to inform himself fully of those things he thought worthy the commendation of his labours. It is an incredible thing to think what a numerous correspondence the Doctor maintained and enjoyed by this means.

Nor did the good Doctor ever refuse to light his Candle in investigating Truth from the meanest persons discovery: He would endure contentedly an hours or more impertinence from any aged Church-officer, or other superannuated people for the gleaning of two lines to his purpose. And though his spirit was quick and nimble, and all the faculties of his mind ready and answerable to that activity of dispatch, yet in these inquests he would stay and attend those *circular* rambles till they came to a *poynt*; so resolute

was

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 29

was he bent to the sifting out of
abstruse Antiquity. Nor did he
ever dismisſe any ſuch feeble
Adjutators or Helpers (as he plea-
ſed to ſtyle them) without giving
them money and chearful thanks
beſides.

After the Fight at *Cheriton Down*
my Lord *Hopton* drew down with
his Army and Artillery to *Baſing*,
and ſo marched that way to *Ox-*
ford, intending to take up Winter
Quarters as ſoon as he had conſul-
ted with the King, and left the
Doctor in that as couragiously
manned, as well fortified Houſe,
where he had ſcarce begun to re-
duce his marching Observations
into Form and Method, but Sir
William Waller having taken in
Wincheſter, came to beſiege the
Doctors Sanctuary. This no way
amated or terrified him, but onely
the noyſe of the Canon playing
from the Enemies Leagure inter-
rupted

rupted the prosecution of digesting his Notes, which trouble he recompenced to them by an importunate spiriting of the Defendants in their Sallies; which they followed so close and so bravely, suffering the Besiegers scarce to eat or sleep, that Sir *William* was compelled to raise his Siege and march away, leaving above a thousand men slain behind him; and the DOCTOR the pleasure of seeing that strong Effort of Rebellion in some way by his means repulsed and defeated, and in being free to proceed in his wonted attendments.

What time the Doctor continued here is very uncertain; sure we may be he was not an unemploy'd or an unacceptable Guest to that Loyal Garrison, and that as Noble and Honourable Marquess the Proprietary of the Place; the demolishing of which princely Edifice

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 31

fice then standing in spight of their potent Armes, yet afterwards through the Fortune of War being fallen into their hands and razed by their more impotent revenge, he doth heartily lament in his *Worthies Generall*, preferring it while it flourished, for the chiefest Fabrick in *Hants*hire. This his kindness to the place of his Refuge though no doubt true and deserved enough, yet no questionlesse was indeared in him, by some more peculiar obliging regards and respects he found during his abode there; though indeed his worth could want and misse them no where.

The next removal of the Doctor, was to his charge in the Army, and his particular duty of Chaplain to his said Lord: The War was then at its *Zenith*, hotter and more dilated, raging every where both in this and the two neighbouring
King

Kingdoms, so that there was no shelter or retirement, which it had not invaded and intruded into by unruly Garrisons, while the Country became a devastated Solitude, so that the Doctors Designe could proceed no where.

But that fatal War hastning to a sad and miserable end, success not answering the merit of the Cause, the Kings Field-forces being every where engaged, and part of the Loyal Army driven into *Cornwall*, under the Command of that skilful Captain, the good Doctor took refuge betimes in *Exeter*, having taken his Conge and Dismission of his beloved Lord.

Here again he resumed his Task of the aforesaid Worthies, not minding the cloud impending on that place, nor no way intermitting the Duty of his Calling, preaching constantly to those truly Loyal *Citizens*: It is a supernumerary

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 33

merary labour to acquaint the *Reader* with how great satisfaction and content, that alwayes and every where being annexed to his meanest endeavours.

During his stay in *Exeter*, the *Queen* having been delivered of her last Burden, (saving her sorrows and distresses) by the Birth of the *Princesse Henrietta*, the Learned Doctor was preferred to be the Infant-Ladies Chaplain; Her Royal Fathers intendment being, as he had educated the rest of his Princely, Issue to have her brought up in the Protestant Religion: To that end, the good Doctor in regard of his soundnesse and sincerity in that profession, and eminent famous Assertion of it, was designed to attend on her, to instill unto her tender mind (if God had pleased to continue her with safety within the limits of this Kingdome) the
D Principles

Principles and Belief of the *English* [Catholique] Church. This for the present was altogether Honorary and pointed only at his merit, which indeed was as much as the iniquity of those times would afford to any the most deserving Personages. But yet the King to signifie his approbation of the Doctors excellent worth by a farther Testimony of it, soon afterwards gave him a Patent for his Presentation to the Town of *Dorchester* in *Dorsetshire*, a Living valued to be worth 400 *l. per Annum*.

This Royal and bounteous Favour, the Doctor modestly declined, continuing his attendance on the Princess till the Rendition of the City of *Exeter* to the Parliament ; Notwithstanding the Doctor accepted not of that other Preferment of *Dorchester* ; for that *London* was in his eye, as the most necessary and expedient place

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 35

place for finishing his aforesaid Book, to which place the Expiration of the War promised some kind of Access, which since it could not otherwise be, the Doctor did gladly submit to.

For General *Fairfax*, having by Treaty reduced and disbanded my Lord *Hoptons* Army in *Cornwall*, came directly back to besiege *Exeter*, which Garrison upon consideration that no relief could be expected, and that Resistance would but defer the resetting of the *King* and Kingdome, (pressed also by the Enemy as a cogent argument for their Rendition,) having very Honourable and comprehensive Articles, both for their Conscience and Estates, delivered up the City to the Parliament Forces.

In these Articles the Doctor was included, and by the benefit of them, was without molestation

or hindrance permitted to come to the City of *London*, where he presently recommenced his laborious Enterprize, and by the additional helps of Books, the confluence and resort of Learned men his acquaintance to their fleecing Tyrannical Courts and Committees newly Erected, made such a progresse, that from thence he could take a fair prospect of his whole work.

Upon his first Arrival he came to *his own* (the Parish of *Savoy*) but they received him not, the face of things was so altered; many of his parishioners dead, others removed, all of them generally so overawed by an Imperious Rabbi of both Factions, *Presbytery* and *Independency*, one Mr. *Bond* formerly a Preacher at *Exeter*, then made by the pretended *Powers* Master of the *Savoy*. (The Doctor and he having countermarched,
and

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 37

and changed ground, wherein different seed was sown of loyall Obedience and treasonable Sedition) that the Doctor might have said of his parish what a Learned Historian said in another greater Case, *Parochia in parochia querenda erat.*

But a Living was not the Design of the good Doctor, who knew how incompatible the *Times* and his *Doctrine* must needs be. However as oft as he had private opportunities he ceased not to assert the purity of the Church of *England*, bewailing the sad condition, into which the grievous abominable sins of the Nation had so far plunged it as to make it more miserable by bearing so many reproaches and calumnies grounded onely upon its calamity. But some glimmering Hopes of a settlement and understanding betwixt the *King* and the pretended

Houses appearing; the pious Doctor betook himself to earnest prayers and petitions to God, that he would please to succeed that blessed work, doing that privately as a Christian, which he might not publicquely doe as a Subject, most fervently imploring, in those Families where his person and devotions were alike acceptable, the blessing of Restauration on this afflicted Church, and its defencelesse Defendor the *King*.

That desired Affaire went on slowly and uncertainly, but so did not the Doctors Book, for having recommended the first to the Almighty wisdom, he stood not still expecting the issue, but addrest himself to his study, affording no time but the leisure of his Meals, which was short, to the hearing of News, with which the minds and mouths of men were then full employed by the changeablenesse of the
the

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 39

the Army, who plaid fast and loose with the *King* and *Parliament*, till in conclusion they destroyed both.

Then indeed such an amazement struck the Loyal pious Doctor, when he first heard of that execrable Design intended against the Kings person, and saw the villany proceed so uncontrollably, that he not onely surceased but resolved to abandon that lucklesse work (as he was then pleased to call it.) For what shall I write said he of the *Worthies* of *England*, when this Horrid Act, will bring such an infamy upon the whole Nation as will ever cloud and darken all its former, and suppress its future rising glories?

But when through the seared impiety of those men, that parricide was perpetrated, the good Doctor deserted not his study alone but forsook himself too, not

D 4

caring

caring for or regarding his concerns (though the Doctor was none of the most providential Husband, by having store beforehand :) untill such time as his prayers, tears and fasting having better acquainted him with that sad dispensation, he began to revive from that dead pensivenesse to which he had so long addicted himself.

He therefore now again renewed his former study, setting about it with unwearied diligence. About this time also it happened that the Rectory of *Waltham Abby* being vacant, and in the disposal of the Right Honourable Earl of *Carlisle*, since deceased, he voluntarily and desirously conferred it on the Doctor, and together made him his Chaplain, both which he very piously and profitably performed, being highly beloved by that Noble LORD, and other Gentlemen

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 41

clermen and Inhabitants of the Parish.

About this time also many of the Orthodox Clergy began to appear again in the Pulpits of *London* through the zeal of some right worthy Citizens, who hungred after the true and sincere Word, from which they had so long been restrained; among the Chiefe of whom was our good Doctor, being settled Lecturer for a time at *St. Clements lane* neer *Lumbard-street*, where he preached every *Wednesday* in the afternoon, to a very numerous and Christian Audience; and shortly after from thence he was removed to *St. Brides* in *Fleet-street* in the same quality of Lecturer, the day being changed to *Thursday*, where he preached with the same efficacy and successe.

The Doctor having continued some 12 years a Widdower, the War finding him so, had the better
relish

relished the losse of his first Wife, by how much the freer it rendered him of care and trouble for her in those tumultuous times; so as by degrees it had almost settled in him a perswasion of keeping himselfe in that state. But now an honorable and advantagious Match presenting it self, and being recommended to him by the desires of his noble Friends, he consented to the Motion, taking to wife one of the Sisters of the right Honorable the Viscount *Baltinglasse*; by whom he hath issue one onely Son now six years old, a very hopeful Youth; having had by his former wife another Son of the age of 11 years or thereabouts, now a hopeful Student in *Cambridge*.

In the year 1655 when the usurping Protector had published an Interdict against Ecclesiastical persons, Schoolmasters and others who had adhered to his late sacred

Majesty

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 43

Majesty or assisted the present; whereby they were prohibited to perform any Ministerial Office, teach School, &c: upon several pains and forfeitures, the good Doctor forbore not to preach as he did before. The convincing power either of his Doctrine or his worth defending and keeping him out of the hands of that unreasonable Man:

This unchristian barbarous cruelty of that Tryal sorely afflicted the good Doctor in his first apprehensions of it, though after a little consultation and the encouragement of Friends, and the strong persuasions of his own conscience he came to a resolution to doe his duty as a Minister of *Christ*, and leave the issue to God. But he did not only look upon this prohibition, in general as a severe punishment inflicted upon the Nation, removing their Teachers into
Corners,

Gorners, nay remote corners of the world if they disobey'd that *Edict* but in particular (at first view of it) as some punishment or *inflation* on himself, as if God had refused him and laid him aside as not fit to serve him; and this he referred to his former remissness in the discharge of that high Function whereunto he was separated and called.

And now did he superabundantly exercise that grace of charity to all persons distressed and ruined by this sad occasion; where his own small Estate could not help him out by exhorting and perswading all men of his acquaintance or Congregation, (for so was the Church of *England* reduced even in that to the form of a Schisme that ruined it) or secular Auditory; so that what by his powerfull Example and as strong perswasions, he did minister

Christ
lesse.

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 45

ually to their R E L I E F.

Not to omit one particular charitable office of this Doctor to the same kind of *Sufferers*: from the expiration of the War, he constantly retained one that had been a Captain in the Royal Army, and whose fortunes and condition could neither keep him according to that degree, nor sustain or relieve him in any other. This the good Doctor did out of a Loyall and Honourable sense of such persons sufferings and contempts far unworthy their Cause or their Desert: and did therefore allow him 10*l.* yearly besides dyet and lodging till the Captain died.

About this time the *Doctor* became Chaplain to the right Honourable the Lord *Berkley*, having quitted *Waltham*, in lieu whereof this Lord presented him with the Living of *Cranford* --- in *Middlesex* (where his Body is now deposited)

deposited:) how infinitely well beloved he was there needs not be added to those accumulations of respect he found every where, for fear especially of resuscitating the recent grief of those Parishioners for his late lamented losse.

He was a little before wooed also to accept of a *Living* at— in *Essex*, which for some respects he owed the *Patron* and to employ that rich Talent with which God had so bountifully trusted him, he undertook, and piously there continued his Labours till his Settlement at *London*.

In the Interim came out a Book of Dr. *Heylins*, called *Animadversions upon Mr. Fuller's Ecclesiastical History*, wherein somewhat tartly (though with that judicious learning for which that *Doctor* is most deservedly honoured) he taxed that Book of some Errors, &c. To this the *Doctor* replied by a Book
style

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 47

styled *The Appeal of injured Innocence to the learned and ingenious Reader*, being a very modest but a most rational and polite defence to the aforesaid exceptions against that elaborate Piece. The *Dispute and Controversie* was soon ended, the Oyl the *Doctor* bestowed on this labour, being poured into the fresh Wound of this Quarrel did so assuage the heat of the *Contest*, that it was soon healed into a perfect amicable closure and mutual endearment.

Indeed the grace that was supereminent in the good *Doctor* was Charity, both in giving and forgiving; as he had laboured during our civil broils after peace, so when that could not through our sins be attained, did he with the same earnestnesse presse the *Duty* of Love, especially among Brethren of the same afflicted and too much already divided Church;
and

and therefore was most exemplary in keeping the band of it himself, though in a matter that most nearly concerned his credit and fame, the chiefeſt worldly Thing he ſtudied and intended.

This conſtrained retroſpection of the *Doctors* to ſecure and aſſiſt the far advanced ſtrength of his foremoſt works, did a little retard and impede the arriere of his labours, which conſiſted of the flower and choice of all his Abilities and wherein his *WORTHIES* were placed; howbeit this proved but a Halt, to thoſe encumbrances and difficulties, which he had all along before met, and ſoon ſet that Book on foot again.

This was the laſt *Remora* to it, the *Doctor* going on a ſmooth ſwift pace while all things elſe were retrograde in the Kingdome through the tyrannical plots and ſtratagems of the *Uſurper Cromwell*.

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 49

so as toward the beginning of that *mirabilis Annus* 1660. he had it ready for the *Press*, to which as soon as the wonders of his *Majesties* Restitution was over, (in the thankful contemplation whereof the good Doctor was so piously fixt as nothing else might presume to intrude upon his raised gladdened spirits) he brought it, taking the *auspicio* of that happy and famous juncture of time for the Commencement of this Everlasting Monument of himself as well, as all other English Noble deceased Persons.

A while before to compleat the Doctor's contentment as to his Ministry also, he was invited to his former Lecturers place at the *Savoy*, who even from his departure had suffered under an insufficient or disloyal and malicious Clergy; and therefore stood in need of an able and dutiful Son of the *Church*

E

to

to reduce and lead them in the right way and the old paths; For this *People* (his ancient flock) the Doctor had alwayes a more especial respect and kindnesse, which was the rather heightened in him out of a compassion to their state and condition. Nor did he more tenderly affect them then they universally respect him, receiving him (as indeed he was) as an Angel of God, sent to minister unto them Heavenly things, in exchange whereof they freely gave him their hearts and hands.

The Doctor through the injury and iniquity of the times had for neer 20 years been barred of all *Profits* of his Prebendariship of *Salisbury* (of which before,) but upon the return of the *King*, those Revenues and Possessions so sacrilegiously alienated from the Church, reverted also to their rightful Proprietors. This accession and additional

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 51

ditional Help did very much encourage the Doctor in the carrying on of his Book, which being large would require an able *Purse* to go through with, and he was very solicitous, (often presaging he should not live to see it finished though satisfied of his present healthy constitution) to have it done out of hand; to which purpose part of the Money accrewing to him from his *Salisbury* Prebendariship was designed.

He therefore hastned his Book with all Expedition, and whereas he had intended to continue it but till 1659. and had therefore writ it in such language as those times of *Usurpation* (during the most part of which it was compiled) would suffer such a subject & concerning Matter to be drest in; he now reviewed it over, giving Truth, and his own most excellent Phanfie their proper becoming Ornaments,

Scope and Clearnesse. But neither the elevation of the *Usurpers*, nor the depression of the *Royallists*, and the *Vice-versa* of it did ever incline or sway him to additions, intercalations or expunctions of persons, whom he hath recommended to the world for *Worthies*; no such thing as a *Pym* or *Protector* whom the mad world cryed up for *Brave*: Drops of compassionate tears they did force from him, but his resolute *Inke* was not to be stained by their *black* actions. A Pen full of such, would serve to blot out the whole Roll of Fame.

This constancy of the Doctors to his first model and main of his design doth most evidently argue his firm perswasion and belief of the reviving of the *Royall Cause*, since he wrote the most part during those improbable times of any Restitution; and he had very
ill

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 53

ill consulted his own advantage if he had not well consulted the Oracles of God.

As the last felicity of this Doctors life, he was made Chaplain in Extraordinary to his *Majesty*, being also in a well grounded expectation of some present further advancement ; but here Death stept in and drew the Curtain betwixt him, and his succeeding Ecclesiastical Dignities:

And would a Curtain were drawn here too, that the sad remainder of this Task were enjoined to the last Trump, when we shall know likewise wherefore *God* was pleased to take him from us, and be satisfied with his providence: Pity the envious should find such an imperfection in him as Death ; pity the grateful should mourn so long and so much for the losse of him, and his most incomparable Gifts and Endow-

E 3 ments,

ments, without any redress— but *infandos Fullere jubet renovare Dolores* -- we must continue our discourse though upon a discontinued subject, and write the much deplored *Death of Doctor Fuller*:

Having in *August* returned from *Salisbury*, whither he went to settle and Let his Revenue as *Prebend* of that *Deanery*, he returned to his Charge at *London*. It was a very sickly time in the Country, the distempers most rife were *Favorish Agues*, the disease of which our *Doctor* dyed; and therefore it was judged, that he had brought the infection of his disease thence, which broke out violently upon him soon after his return, (*Doctor Nicholas* the reverend *Dean of Pauls* dying neer the same time upon his coming from the same place.) For being desired to preach a Marriage Sermon on Sunday the twelfth of *August*

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 55

August for a Kinsman of his, who was to be wedded the day after; the good Doctor lovingly undertook it; but on that Sunday dinner felt himself very much indisposed, complaining of a dizinesse in his Head: whereupon his Son intreated him that he would go and lie down on bed, and forbear preaching that Afternoon, informing him how dangerous those symptoms were; but the Doctor would not be perswaded, but to Church he would go and perform his promise to his Friend; saying, *he had gone up often into the Pulpit sick but alwayes came well down again, and he hoped he should doe as well now through Gods strengthening grace.*

Being in the Pulpit, he found himself very ill, so that he was apprehensive of the danger; and therefore before his Prayer addrest himself thus to his Congregation.

“find my self very ill, but I am
“resolved by the grace of God to
“preach this Sermon to you here
“though it be my last. A sad
presage and more sadly veri-
fied.

He proceeded in his *Prayer* and
Sermon very perfectly till in the
middle, (never using himself to
Notes, other then the beginning
word of each Head or Division)
he began to falter, but not so much
out but that he quickly recollected
himself, and very pertinently
concluded. After he had a while
sat down, he was not able to rise
again, but was fain to be led down
the *Pulpit* stairs by two men into
the Reading place, He had pro-
mised also to Christen a Child (of
a very good friend of his) then in
the Church, and the *Parent* did
earnestly importune him to do it,
and the good *Doctor* was as willing
as he desiring; but the *Doctor's* son
shewing

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 57

shewing him the extreme danger there was of his Father, he desisted from his request:

Much adoe there was to persuade the Doctor to go home in a *Sedan*, he saying still he should be well by and by, and would go along with them; but at last finding himself worse and worse he yielded to go but not to his old Lodgings (which were convenient for him in the *Savoy*) but to his new One in *Covent-garden*. Being come thither they had him to bed, and presently sent for Doctor *Scarborough*, but he being in the Country Doctor *Charlton* came, who with the exactest skill and care possible, addrest himself to the recovery of the Good Doctor. The Disease was judged by him to be a violent malignant Feavour, such as then raged every where, and was better known by the name of the new Disease, which like a plague

Plague had swept away a multitude of people throughout the Kingdome. Therefore *Plebotomy* was directed, and some Twenty Ounces of blood taken from him, and yet neverthelesse the Paroxysmes continued, having totally bereft the Doctor of all sense, so much as to give any the least account of his Condition; the Physicians Art being at a losse, and not able to advise any further against the unsuperable violence and force of the distemper.

Yet in this Sad and Oppressed Condition, some comfortable signes and assurances were given by the Good Doctor, by his frequent lifting up his Hands and Eyes; which Devotion ended in the folding of his Armes, and Sighes, fetcht questionlesse from perfect Contrition for this Life, and from an earnest desire after and hope of that to come.

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 59

Tuesday Aug. 14. the good Doctor gave sad symptoms of a prevailing disease, and Dr. *Charlton* despair'd of his recovery, his *Feaver* being so fierce and pertinacious and which resisted all Remedies. As was said almost from the very first decumency, which was neer as soon as he was ill, his senses were seised and surpris'd, with little or no remission of the distemper, which caused him to talk sometimes, but of nothing more frequently then his Books, calling for Pen and Ink, and telling his sorrowful Attendants that by and by, he should be well, and would write it out-- &c. But on *Wednesday* noon the pre-lages of a dislodging soul were apparent in him; for Nature being overpowered, the Vitals burnt up by such a continual Heat; his lamp of life began to decay, his *Feaver* and strength abating together, so that it pleased God to restore

store to him the use of the faculties of his soul, which he very devoutly and thankfully employed, in Christian preparation for Death earnestly imploring the prayers of some of his reverend Brethren with him, who then were sorrowful Visitors of him in these his last Agonies, which accordingly was performed, the good Doctor with all the intentnesse of piety joyning with them, and recommending himself with all humble thankfulness and submission to Gods welcome Providence. Nor so highly was he affected with Gods pleasure concerning him that he could not endure any person to weep or cry, but would earnestly desire them to refrain highly extolling and preferring his Condition, as a translation to blessed eternity:

Nor would he therefore endure to hear any thing of the world or worldly

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 61

worldly matters, for the settling and disposition whereof he had before made no provision, and was desired by some to give some present direction, for the better accommodating the several concerns of his Family : but the Doctor totally rejected any thoughts of those matters, having his mind engaged and prepossessed with things of ravishing and transcendent Excellencies. Even his beloved Book afore said the darling of his soul, was totally neglected, not a syllable dropping from him in reference to the perfecting and finishing thereof ; which he had now brought so neer to the Birth. Nothing but Heaven and the perfections thereof, the consummation of ~~Glory~~ in Glory, must fill up the room of his capacious soul, which now was flitting and ready to take wing to those mansions of bliss.

For

For on *Thursday* morning *Aug. 1661.* this reverend and painful Minister of Christ Jesus, having finished his Course, and run the Race that was set before him and fought a good Fight, breath'd out his wearied spirit into the hands of his *Redeemer* to his own everlasting Fruition and Consolation, but to the irreparable losse and very exceeding sorrow of all men, to whom Religion, Piety, Virtue and super-eminent Learning were ever acceptable. And whatever the present envious world may think, unprejudiced Posterity will undoubtedly erect him a shrine and pay him those *justs* of Honour and Fame, which to his *Memory* most duly and rightly belong.

After he had laid a while dead an eruption of blood burst from his Temples, which was conjectured to have been long settled there

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 63

there, through too much study,
in the methodizing and complea-
ting those various *Pieces* in his
WORTHIES GENERALL,
of which he was prophetically
affraid he should never live to see
the finishing.

He was buried at the desire and
at the Costs of the right Honoura-
ble his Noble *Patron* the Lord
Berkley at his *Parish* of *Cranford*
in *Middlesex*, in the Chancel of
the said Church, and attended
thither by at least Two hundred
of his Brethren of the Ministry,
such a solemn Assembly being
scarce to be parallel'd, where the
reverend Dean of *Rocheſter* Dr.
Hardy preached his Funeral Ser-
mon; being a very elegant, and
extraordinary patheticall deplo-
ration of ſo great a loſſe, which
hath not yet (though it is ho-
ped and much deſired may) paſſe
the *Preſſe*; to which Learned *Piece*
with

with all humble submission be referred the *Praises* and *Commendations* of this Deceased DOCTOR, being thereby so excellently well transmitted to his Everlasting Rest.

But

Though we have now brought this Venerable Doctor to his repository, and laid him in his silent Grave: yet there remaine some further offices due to his yet speaking Vertues and Graces. The smooth and faire Track whereof could not be so well insisted on in the foregoing considerations of him, as in *Via*, and that so salebrose and difficult by the Unevennesse and Asperity of the times he lived in: but doe now orderly lead us without any diversion, as he is in Glory, to the pursuit of his Fame and Memory.

In tendency whereunto it is requisite, to Enliven that Pourtraite of him prefixed to this Manuall, with some of those natural Graces which were unexpressible in him by the Pencill; withall to shew what a convenient Habitation learning and vertue had chosen, in
F which

which nothing could be complained of and faulted, but that they took it for so short a Term.

He was of Stature somewhat Tall, exceeding the meane, with a proportionable bigness to become it, but no way inclining to Corpulency: of an exact Straightnesse of the whole Body, and a perfect Symmetry in every part thereof. He was of a Sanguine constitution, which beautified his Face with a pleasant Ruddinesse, but of so Grave and serious an aspect, that it Awed and Discountenanced the smiling Attracts of that complexion. His Head Adorned with a comely Light-Coloured Haire, which was so, by Nature exactly Curled (an Ornament enough of it self in this Age to Denominate a handsome person, and wherefore all Skill and Art is used, but not suffered to overgrow to any length unseeming his modesty and Profession.

His

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 67

His Gate and Walking was very upright and graceful, becoming his well shapen Bulke: approaching something near to that we terme Majestical; but that the Doctor was so well known to be void of any affectation or pride. Nay so Regardlesse was he of himselfe in his Garb and Rayment, in which no doubt his Vanity would have appeared, as well as in his stately pace: that it was with some trouble to himselfe, to be either Neat or Decent; it matter'd not for the outside, while he thought himself never too Curious and Nice in the Dresses of his mind.

Very Carelesse also he was to seeming inurbanity in the modes of Courtship and demeanour, deporting himself much according to the old *English* Guise, which for its ease and simplicity suited very well with the Doctor, whose time was designed for more Elaborate

businesse: and whose M O T T O might have been sincerity.

As inobservant he was of persons, unlesse businesse with them; or his concerns pointed them out and adverted him; seeing and discerning were two things: often in several places, hath he met with Gentlemen of his nearest and greatest Acquaintance, at a full rencounter and stop, whom he hath endeavoured to passe by, not knowing, that is to say, not minding of them, till rectified and recalled by their familiar appellations.

This will not (it may be presumed) and justly cannot be imputed unto any indisposednesse and unaptnesse of his Nature, which was so far from Rude and untractable, that it may be confidently averred, he was the most complacent person in the Nation, as his Converse and Writings, with
such

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 69

such a freedom of Discourse and quick Jocundity of style, do sufficiently evince.

He was a perfect walking Library, and those that would finde delight in him must turn him; he was to be diverted from his present purpose with some urgency: and when once Unfixed and Unbent, his mind freed from the incumbency of his Study; no Man could be more agreeable to Civil and Serious mirth, which limits his most heightned Fancy never transgressed.

He had the happinesse of a very Honourable, and that very numerous acquaintance, so that he was no way undisciplined in the Arts of Civility; yet he continued *semper idem*, which constancy made him alwaies acceptable to them.

At his Diet he was very sparing and temperate, but yet he allowed

himself the repasts and refreshings of two Meals a day : but no lover of Dainties, or the Inventions of Cookery; solid meats better fitting his strength of Constitution ; but from drink very much abstemious, which questionlesse was the cause of that uninterrupted Health he enjoyed till this his First and Last sicknesse : of which Felicity as he himself was partly the cause of by his exactnesse in eating and drinking , so did he the more dread the sudden infliction of any Disease, or other violence of Nature, fearing this his care might amount to a presumption, in the Eyes of the greas Disposer of all things, and so it pleased GOD it should happen.

But his great abstinence of all was from Sleep, and strange it was that one of such a Fleshly and sanguine composition, could overwatch so many heavy propense
incli-

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 71

inclinations to Rest. For this in some sort he was beholden to his care in Diet aforesaid, (the full Vapours of a repletion in the Stomack ascending to the Brain, causing that usual Drowsinesse we see in many) but most especially to his continual custome, use, and practise, which had so subdued his Nature, that it was wholly Governed by his Active and Industrious mind.

And yet this is a further wonder: he did scarcely allow himself, from his First Degree in the University any Recreation or Easie Exercise, no not so much as walking, but very Rare and Seldome; and that not upon his own choice, but as being compelled by friendly, yet, Forcible Invitations; till such time as the War posted him from place to place, and after that his constant attendance on the Presse in the Edition of his Books:

F 4

when

when was a question, which went the fastest, his Head or his Feet: so that in effect he was a very stranger, if not an Enemy to all pleasure.

Riding was the most pleasant, because his necessary convenience; the Doctors occasions, especially his last work, requiring Travel, to which he had so accustomed himself: so that this Diversion, (like Princes Banquets only to be looked upon by them, not tasted of) was rather made such then enjoyed by him.

So that if there were any Felicity or Delight, which he can be truly said to have had: it was either in his Relations or in his Works. . As to his Relations, certainly, no man was more a tender, more indulgent a Husband and a Father: his Conjugal Love in both matches being equally blest with the same Issue, kept a constant
Tenour

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 73

Tenour in both Marriages, which he so improved, that the Harmony of his Affections still'd all Discord, and Charmed the noyse of passion.

Towards the Education of his Children, he was exceeding carefull, allowing them any thing conducing to that end, beyond the present measure of his estate; wick its well hoped will be returned to the Memory of so good a Father, in their early imitation of him in all those good Qualities and Literature, to which they have now such an Hereditary clayme.

As to his Books, which we usually call the Issue of the Brain, he was more then Fond, totally abandoning and forsaking all things to follow them. And yet if Correction and Severity (so this may be allowed the gravity of the Subject) be also the signes of Love: a stricter and more carefull hand was

was never used. True it is they did not grow up without some errors, like the Tares : nor can the most refined pieces of any of his Antagonists boast of perfection. He that goes an unknown and beaten Track in a Dubious way, though he may have good directions, yet if in the journey he chance to stray, cannot well be blamed ; they have perchance plowed with his Heifer, and been beholden to those Authorities (for their Exceptions) which he first gave light to.

To his Neighbours and Friends he behaved himselfe with that chearfulnesse and plainnesse of Affection and respect, as deservedly gained him their Highest esteeme: from the meanest to the highest he omitted nothing what to him belonged in his station, either in a familiar correspondency, or necessary Visits ; never suffering intreaties

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 75

ties of that which either was his Duty, or in his power to perform. The quickness of his apprehension helped by a Good Nature, presently suggested unto him (without putting them to the trouble of an *invenendo*) what their severall Affairs required, in which he would spare no paynes : insomuch that it was a piece of Absolute Prudence to rely upon his Advice and Assistance. In a word, to his Superiours he was Dutifully respectfull without Ceremony or Officiousness; to his equalls he was Discreetly respectfull; without neglect or unsociableness, and to his inferiours, (whom indeed he judged Christianly none to be) civilly respectfull without Pride or Disdain.

But all these so eminent virtues, and so sublimed in him were but as foyles to those excellent gifts wherewith God had endued his intellectuals. He had a Memo-

memory of that vast comprehensiveness, that he is deservedly known for the first inventer of that Noble Art, whereof having left behind him no Rules, or directions, save, onely what fell from him in discours, no further account can be given, but a relation of some very rare experiments of it made by him.

He undertook once in passing to and fro from *Temple-bar* to the furthest Conduit in *Cheapside*, at his return again to tell every Signe as they stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them either backward or forward, as they should chuse, which he exactly did, not missing or misplacing one, to the admiration of those that heard him.

The like also would he doe in words of different Languages, and of hard and difficult prolation, to any number whatsoever: but
that

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 77

that which was most strange, and very rare in him, was his way of writing, which something like the *Chineses*, was from the top of the page to the bottom: the manner thus. He would write near the Margin the first words of every Line down to the Foot of the Paper, then would be begining at the head againe, fill up every one of these Lines, which without any interlineations or spaces but with the full and equal length, would so adjust the sense and matter, and so aptly Connex and Conjoyn the ends and beginnings of the said Lines, that he could not do it better, as he hath said, if he had writ all out in a Continuation.

The Treasury of this Happy Memory was a very great Advantage to his Preaching: but being assisted with as Rich invention, and extraordinary reading, did absolutely compleat him for the
Pulpit.

Pulpit. His great stores both of Schoole and case Divinity, both of History and Philosophy, of Arts and Tongues, his Converse in the Scriptures, the Fathers and Humane Writings had so abundantly furnished him, that without the other additaments he had been very eminent among his function. Now all so happily met together; such a Constellation could portend no lesse then some wonder of men, who should be Famous in his Generation.

Not to omit to this purpose (however to the first intuition it may seem to the Reverend and Graver Divines a precipitancy, and a Venturous Rashnesse in any Man with such unprovidednesse to step into the Pulpit) that this Venerable Doctor, upon some sudden Emergent occasions, upon two hours warning, and upon a subject of his friends Choice, which was
Knotty

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 79

Knotty and very Difficult, hath performed the Task enjoyned him with much Accuratenesse; such his Art of Method, besides that his understanding was strangely opened, for the unlocking and opening of Scriptures, which he would do very Genuinely and Evidently, and then Embellish his explication with curious variety of expression.

For his ordinary manner of teaching, it was in some kind different from the usuall Preachers method of most Ministers in those times; for he seldome made any excursions into the handling of common places, or drew his subject-matter out at length, by any prolixely continued discourse: But the maine frame of his publique **SERMONS**, if not wholly, consisted (after some briebe and genuine resolution of the Context and Explication of the Termes, where

where need required, of Notes and Observations with much variety and great dexterity drawn immediately from the Text, and naturally without constraint, issuing or flowing either from the main body, or from the several parts of it, with some useful Applications annexed thereunto; which though either of them long insisted upon, yet were wont with that vivacity to be propounded and pressed by him, as well might, and oft did pierce deep into the Hearts of his Hearers, and not only rectifie and clear their Judgements, but have a powerful work also upon their Affections:

Nor was it his manner to quote many Scriptures, finding it troublesome to himselfe, and supposing it would be so to his Auditors also; besides deeming it the lesse needfull, in regard that his observations being grounded immediately

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 81

mediately on the Scripture he handled, & by necessary consequence thence deduced, seemed to receive proof sufficient from it.

A Constant form of prayer he used, as in his Family, so in his publique Ministry; onely varying or adding, upon speciall occasions, as occurrences intervening required, because not only hesitation (which the Good *Doctor* for all his strength of Memory, and invention, was afraid of before so awful a presence as the Majesty of Heaven) was in prayer more offensive then other discourse; but because such excursions in that Duty, in the Extempore way, were become the Idol of the Multitude.

In his mixt Contemplations, read these words; Let such new Practises as are to be brought into our Church, be for a time Candidates and Probationers on their good
G beha-

behaviour, to see how the temper of people will fit them, and they sadge with it, before they be publicly enjoyed.

Let them be like Saint *Paul's* Deacons, *1 Tim. 3.* first be proved, then be used, if found blamelesse. I cannot therefore but commend the Discretion of such Statesmen, who knowing the directory to be but a stranger, and considering the great inclination the Generality of our Nation had to the Common-Prayer, made their Temporary Act to stand in force but for three years.

• He could as well declare his mind and errand, and of all others likewise, with as much plainnesse, cleannesse, and (which is more) reverence, as any of those, who cryed up the Spirit, and their own way in opposition to the Laws and the Judgement of Antiquity; so to take the people with their new
Fangled

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 83

Fangled words and licentious easiness of discoursing with GOD Almighty, whose Attributes they squared to their Petitions, that it be not said, Wills.

As he was an Enemy to the inventions of men, obtruded upon the Blessed Spirit in that irreverend and profane manner of praying and revelation; so was he likewise on the other side a professed and avowed adversary to the Masse and Traditions, which caused him no little Slander and Obloquie. But the Spirit of this pious *Doctor* was exceedingly stirred in him against all *Popish* Insinuations; because he was too sensible that through the mad zeale of the Vulgar, whom they had by Jesuitical practises inflamed, the House of God in these Kingdomes was set in combustion.

Therefore with much Prudence, Courage and Boldnesse, did he

every where in his Books, as occasion offered, Unmasque the de-
ceits and designes, resist and curb
the pride; convince and lay open
the errors of the Church of *Rome*;
though he never wrote any thing
particularly by way of Contro-
versie against it, because as he said
there was no end of it; and more
then sufficient had already been
wrote; if any ingenuity had been
in the adherents of that Sea, to
have submitted to Truth.

Nor was there ever any of that
Religion, who were so hardy, as
to Challenge or Tax the Doctor
but Obliquely, for any thing
wherewith he had charged them,
either of Apostacy, Heresie, or ma-
nifest Idolatry; their abuse of
Antiquity in their Rasures and
Additions, which did very often
occur to him in most of his books;
from which they were sure to
hear of them to the purpose. It
much

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 85

much rejoyced the Roman Party, when that misunderstanding happened betwixt Doctor *Heylin* and himself, about his Ecclesiastical History, though they caught no fish in those Troubled Waters; while they tossed their proud billowes forward and backward, the Protestant Cause was safely Anchored and Moored between them.

And as he never had occasion to engage in any Polemical discourse with any of that Party; so in these miserable bandyings of our late unhappy times, did he alwaies refrain from stickling on any side, though it was sufficiently known how firmly grounded and addict to the true Protestant Religion; in opposition to the innovations of *Presbytery*: and the *Schisme* of *Independency*, against whom also he had a zeale, but allayed with a greater compassion, then to the *Papist*, distinguishing betwixt the

seducers and the *Seduced*: whom notwithstanding he did very severely deal withal in his writings; one instance whereof take in his mixt Contemp. I am sad that I may add with too much truth, that one man will at last be divided in himself, distracted often betwixt many Opinions; that what is reported of *Tostatus* lying on his Death Bed. *In multitudine controversiarum non habuit quod crederet*, amongst the Multitude of persuasions, through which he had passed, he knew not where to call Anchor, and fix himself at Last. So that he may be said to have been a Right-Handed Enemy to the stubborn *Romanist*, and a Left Handed one to the cunning Sectary.

He was went to call those controversies concerning Episcopacy, and the new invented Arguments against the Church of *England*,
with

with the Answers and Refutation thereof, *Ἡμερόβια* things of a daies Life and of no permanency; the Church being built upon a Rock, as no stormes could shake or move it, so needed it not any Defences of Art or Learning. Being of the same mind with Sir Henry Wootton, *Disputandi pruritus, Scabies Ecclesiæ.*

He was wholly conversant during the Broiles and Dissentions of the Clergy, in the thoughts and considerations of that Text: *Let your Moderation be known to all men,* on which place he once Preached a while before his Majesties Restitution to a very great Auditory; little imagining the subsequent words, *for the Lord is at hand,* were so near the fulfilling in the merciful Visitations of GOD towards these Miserable Nations.

In this he was the same still, but

more sollicitous in the Glimmering of that happy Revolution: when he plainly saw how indispensably necessary, the mutuall condiscentions of all parties were to the establishment & consolidating of Peace: (Mixt Contemplation, to this purpose againe) *Peace in our Land, like St. Paul at Athens, betwixt two Sects of Philosophers, is now like to be Enountred with two such opposite Parties: such as are for the Liberties of a Commonwealth, and such as are for an absolute Monarchy in the full length thereof. But I hope neither of them both are so considerable in their number, Parts and Influences on the People; but that the Moderate Party Advocates for Peace, will prevaile for the settling thereof. Ibidem. The Episcopall Party doth desire and expect that the Presbyterian should remit of his Rigidnesse, in order to an expedient between them: the Presbyterians require,*

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 89

quire, that the Episcopall side abate of their Authority to advance an Accommodation. But some on both sides are so wedded to their willfulnesse, stand so stiffe on their Judgements, are so hot and high in their Passions, they will not part with the least Punctilio in their Opinions and Practises: such Mens judgements cannot pretend to the exactnesse of the Gibeonites, Judg. 20. 16. that they hit the Mark of an hairs bredth, and faile not: yet will they not abate an Hairs bredth in order to Unity; they will take all, but tender nothing: make motions with their Mouthes, but none with their Feet for Peace, not stirring a step towards it——Oh that we could see some Proffers and Performances of Condiscention on either side, and then let others who remaine obstinate, be branded with PEREZ, Gen. 38. 29. the Breach be upon them.

Thus the Good Doctors bent and resolutions, were for a faire
and

and mutual compliyanee, out of a tender Jealousie of this Divided Church: seeing other Men resolved, indeed, into an obstinate persistence and adherence to their Opinions, who would rather rashly cut the Gordian knot of Union and Concord, to fulfill the doubtful Oracles of their own Judgement, then leasurly and with patience endeavour the *Untying* of it, which would set the Church of God at perfect *Liberty*, and release it from the Violence of prejudiced and captiv'd Reason.

How much this lay upon his Spirit, being the *Benjamin* of his Love above all other Duties and Necessities in a Christian Conversation, or Government, may seem further tedious to relate; but because it is so Genuine a Traict of his Elegant Pen, and so like him: it is hoped that this Excellent feature Copied here, in this Rude
Transcript

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 91

Transcript of him, may be of delight (amidst the Masse and Undigestednesse of these Collections) to the curious Reader — In my Fathers time there was a Fellow of *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, a Native of *Carleton* in *Leicestershire* : where the people through some occult cause, are troubled with a *Wharling* in their Throats; so that they cannot plainly pronounce the Letter *R*. This Schollar being conscious of his infirmity, made a Latine Oration of the usual expected length, without an *R*. therein : and yet did he not only select words fit for his easie pronuntiation, but also as pure and expressive for signification : to shew that men might speak without being beholden to the Dogs Letter — Our *English* Pulpits for these last Eighteen years have had in them too much caninal anger vented by snapping and snarling
Spirits

Spirits on both sides. *But if you Bite and Devour one another, saith the Apostle, Gal. 5. 15. take heed ye be not Devoured one of another——*

Think not that our Sermons must be silent if not satyrical, as if Divinity did not afford smooth subjects enough to be seasonably insisted on in this *Juncture* of Time; let us try our skill, whether we cannot *Preach* without any Dog Letter, or Biting Word; the Art is half Learned by intending, and wholly by serious endeavouring of it——*I am sure that such soft Sermons will be more easie for the tongue of the Preacher in pronouncing them; lesse grating to the Eares of Pious People that hear them: and most edifying to the Heart of both Speaker and Hearer——Again and for all——*

Oh may the State be pleased so farre to reflect on this *Isaac*, as to settle the inheritance on him. Let *Protestant Religion* be onely countenanced

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 93

tenanced by Law : be owned and acknowledged for the received Religion of the Nation: — As for other Sects the Sons of *Keturah*, we grudge not that Gifts be bestowed on them : Let them have a Toleration (and that I assure you is a great gift indeed) and be permitted peaceably, but privately to enjoy their Consciences, both in Opinions and Practises : such Favour may safely, not to say ought justly be afforded unto them so long as they continue peaceably in our *Israel*, and not disturb the State:

This is the rather inserted, both for the cautelousnesse of the Expression he used, and which those times required; & by which discreet and amicable way, our Differences and Breaches were likeliest to be made up: the Disguises of words to the undecerving of a misled *People* into the right way of their Felicity, who

who had all along been driven with Speeches and such like Parliament Oratory, being the facilest Method of introducing that *Peace* which by the same Arts was Violated. Storms begin from, and end in Calmes; the gentle breathings of soft and temperate Spirits commencing the outrages of other mens violent passions, and terminating and stopping their Fury.

This was a Charitable, and also a Reasonable and political Designe of the Doctor, very well applied in the Crisis of that Distemper: whose acute pains, in the stripping of those people of their Illegall possessions and purchases, (though in time they might and would Naturally and Centrally returne to their just Owners) were to be Alleviated and Eased by some healing Balsome: not to be Lanced and Exasperated by the sharp
and

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 95

and keen incisions of invectives and Exprobations; those Tumors and Swellings of Usurped Estates being better to be laid by Lenitives and Suppling Oyles, then to be eaten away by Corrosives, or Cut off by cruel instruments.

This Policy, more eminent in Illustrious persons (though not the Charity of the Good Doctor) GOD succeeded in that juncture of Time, by amusing the most considerable persons, as well as the generality of the engaged Rebellious Faction and party, into a supinenesse, or (which was the greater work of providence, that doth commonly go by a Method) confident relyance on the Kings Grace and Kindnesse. Those who would not trust his Blessed Father, though under confirmation of his Royal Seal, and Word, to be further strengthened by their own Authority in *Parliament*, were quiet

quiet and contented in the onely bare expectation, what his Royal Sonne would promise them.

But the Doctors Charity as before, though so extensive, was far over-reached by that Liberty of Conscience, which, interest and self-will, and the *Pride* of Schisme, stretcht beyond all convenient or reasonable Limits: his condescensions, to such as went by the name of Tender Christians, signifying no more then some Acts of *Grace* and *Pardon* lately passed: So that all the good the Doctor did in that respect, was to himselfe the benefit of that Love and Charity being returned and multiplied on him to his Everlasting comfort.

But what the measure of his Charity could not fullfill, was made up in his *Piety* and constant Intercession: that they might prove such, as he in his best thoughts had wished them; He
was

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 97

was most earnest in this duty of Prayer, and his often Accesses to that Mercy Seate, had made it a place of acquaintance and free reception. As his Study importuned him at very unreasonable Hours, so it opportuned his Devotion, in the early and late Sacrifices, which he indispensably and firstly offered to the *God of Heaven*: a phrase for its comprehensiveness of the Divine Majesty, in the Glory and perfection of it above all other his Creatures, very Familiar and usuall with the Doctor, by way of *Emphasis*, or Reverend instance.

If it may passe here without any Rigid Adversion; a very excellent passage of the Doctors (in the beginning of the *Anarchy*, under a *Commonwealth*) would seek admittance, having relation to this Duty in hand. Soon after the Kings Death he Preached in a Church

H

near

near *London*, and a *Person* then in great power, now Levelled with his Fellowes, was present at the Sermon; In his Prayer before which, he said ——— *God in his due Time* settle our Nation on the true Foundation thereof. The then Great Man demanded of him, what he meant by the true Foundation? he Answered, he was no Lawyer, nor Statesmen, and therefore skill in such matters could not be expected from him. But being pressed further to explain himselfe, whether thereby he did not intend the *King, Lords and Commons*, he answered, that ——— *It was a part of his Prayer to GOD who had more knowledge then he ignorance in all things; that he knew what was the True Foundation; and so remitted the Factionous Querist to Gods Wisedome and Goodness.*

This was a kind of his experiments in Prayer, which were many and

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 99

and very observable ; GOD often answering his desires in kind, and that immediately when he was in some distresses ; and Gods providence in taking care and providing for him in his whole course of Life, wrought in him a firme resolution to depend upon him, in what Condition so ever he should be ; and he found that providence to continue in that Tenour, to his last end. Indeed he was wholly possess'd with a holy Fear of, and relyance in GOD, was conscionable in his private Duties, and in sanctifying the Sabbath ; being much offended at its *Prophanation* by disorderly Men, and that both in reference to the Glory of GOD, and the scandal brought on the Church of *England*, as if it allowed, (as some have impudently affirmed) such wicked Licentiousness. For his own particular, very few Sundaies there

were in the year in which he Preached not twice; besides the duties performed in his own house, or in his attendance on those Noble persons, to whom successively he was Chaplain.

So that if he had not been helped by a more than *Officious Memory*, which devoured all the Books he read, and digested them to easie nutriment, that supplied all the parts and the whole body of his Learning, for his service and furtherance of his Labours; it had been impossible, but that the Duties he performed as a Divine, must have hindred and juttled out those his happy productions as a most Compleat Historian; which study, being tyed to the *Series* and Catenation of Time and Truth, could ill brook, or breake through those Avocations, though no doubt it thrived the better under the kindly influence of his Devotion.

It

Dr. Thomas Fuller. 101

It will make it also the lesse wonder, why a Man of so Great merit, and such conspicuous worth, should never arrive to any eminent Honour, and Dignity, or Church Revenue, save that of *Prebend in Salisbury*, being also of competent Age, to become the Gravity of such preferments: For he could not afford to seek great matters for himself, who designed his All, for the publique good and the concerns of his precious Soule: Questionlesse he could not have wanted Friends to his advancement, if he would have pursued such ends, who would have been as great furtherers of himselfe out of a particular affection, (which is alwaies ambitious of laying such obligations upon Vertue) to his person, as they had assisted him in his works and Labours.

He was reward and recompence enough to himself, and for his fame
and

and Glory certainly he computed it the best way, tis the Jewel that graces the Ring, not so contrary. High places are levelled in death, and crumble into dust, leaving no impression of those that possessed them, and are onely retrievable to posterity by some excellent portraits of their nobler part; wherein it will on all hands be confest, the Doctor hath absolutely drawn himself beyond the excellentest counterfeite of Art, and which shall outlive all addition of monument, and outflourish the pomp of the lasting'st sepulchrell glory.

But had the worthy Doctor but some longer while survived, to the fruition of that quiet and settlement of the Church, of which by Gods goodnesse and favour, we have so full a prospect, and that the crowd of suiters for Ecclesiastical promotions, had left thronging and importuning their great friends

friends to the stifling and smothering of modest merit, it may be presumed the Royal bounty would favourably have reflected on and respected that worth of the Doctor (which was so little set by and regarded of himself in his contented obscurity) by a convenient placing and raising of that light to some higher Orb from whence he should have dilated and dispenced his salutiferous rayes and influences:

Some little time after his death his course would have come to have preached before his Majesty, for which the Doctor made preparations, and that most probably would have proved a fit opportunity of notifying himself to the King; whose most judicious and exact observation the remarques of the Doctors learned preaching would have happily suted. This honour was designed him before
by

by a Right Noble Lord, in whose retinue as Chaplain he went over to the *Hague*, at the reduction of his Majesty, into these his Kingdoms. But the hast and dispatch which that great Affair required in the necessity of the Kings presence here, afforded him not the effect of that Honourable intendment. But what he was disappointed of here, is fully attained by his happy appearance before the King of Kings, to praise and magnifie him, and to sing Hallelujahs for ever.

So *ADIEU* to that Glory of the Doctor, which is incommunicable with the World; and *Ave* and all *Prosperity* be to those his remains, which he hath to the General advantage of *Learning* and *Piety* most Liberally imparted.

Too Customary were it, to recite

cite the several kinds and sorts of Honourable *Epithets*, w^{ch} his equal Readers have fixt on him; but this under Favour, may be assigned peculiarly to him, that no man performed any thing of such difficulty as his undertakings, with that *Delight* and *Profit*, which were as the Gemelli and Twins of his hard *Labour*, and superfatations of wit, not distinguishable but by the thred of his own Art, which clued men into their several and distinct appartiments.

And so impertinent it will be to engage further in a particular account of his Books, whose sure and perpetual Duration needs not the Minutes of this Biography, especially that his ultimate piece, and partly Posthumous, (his often mentioned Book, the *Worthies Generall of England*) whose designe was drawn by Eternity; commencing

The Life of
menacing from their (before) un-
known Originals, and leading in-
to an *Ocean of New Discoveries*. And
may some happy, as hardy Pen at-
tempt the Continuation.

The



The Names of his other
Books having had their due
Reception, need no other
mention to Posterity, then
what you have in this ensu-
ing Catalogue.

Books of *Dr. Fuller.*

Poems.

Hainousnesse of sinne.
Heavy punishment, and
Hearty Repentance. 8.
Holy War 2 Folio.
Josephs Party Coloured Coate,
and Sermons on the Co-
rinthians, 4. Holy

*Holy state and prophane state,
Folio.*

Sermon of Reformation, 4.

*Truth maintain'd, or an answer
to Mr. Saltmarsh that writ
against his Reformation Ser-
mon, 4.*

*Inauguration Sermon Preached
at St. Westminster Ab-
bey, 4.*

A Sermon of Assurance, 4.

*Good thoughts in bad times,
in 12.*

Thoughts in worse times, 12.

Life of Andronicus, 8.

*Cause and cure of a wounded
Conscience, 8.*

Infants Advocate, 8.

*Pisgah sight of Palestine, or a
description*

*description of the holy land,
Folio with Cuts.*

*Fullers Triple Reconciler sta-
ting the Controversies, 8.*

Whether

1. Ministers have an
Exclusive power of
barring Communicants
from the Sacrament.
2. Any person Unor-
dained may Law-
fully preach.
3. The Lords prayer
ought not to be u-
sed by all Christi-
ans.

*A fast Sermon preacht upon
Innocents Day, 4.*

*Sermons on Matthew upon the
Temptations, 8.*

A

A Sermon of Life out of Death
8.

Sermons on Ruth, 8.

Best name on Earth, 8.

Another 8. of Sermons.

Speeches of the Beast and
Flowers, 8.

Church History of Brittain, 8.
Folio.

Mixt Contemplations in these
times, Folio.

Lives of several Modern Di-
vines in the 4to book, by
Fuller, 4.

The Appeale of Injured Inno-
cence, to the Learned and
Impartial Reader, 8.

In Answer to some Animad-
versions of Dr. Heylin on
his

his Church History.

Fullers History of the Worthies General of England, now finisht, Folio. An excellent Piece.

A Tract in Latine concerning the Church, not perfected by him.

These Elegant pieces are the best Epitaph can be inscribed on his Tomb, where though he Rest himselfe, yet shall the World never see an end of his Labours.

F I N I S.